

ping is a clerk in the office of a financial firm on Broad street.

ARRESTED THIS YOUNG INCENDIARY.

A subpoena was issued for young Hopping by the Fire Marshal, and Detective McManus served it yesterday morning. Mr. Hopping had gone to his office before the detective arrived. When the detective told the boy he was wanted at Fire Headquarters to give some information about fires he showed no signs of fright and went with McManus.

At the Fire Marshal's office Deputy O'Sullivan questioned him. At first he denied all knowledge of the cause of the fires, but in a few minutes broke down and confessed that he had started some of them. The questions and answers were taken down by a stenographer, after the boy had been placed under oath. He said that he knew the nature of an oath and wanted to tell the truth. He was questioned about the four fires already mentioned and also about a fire which occurred at No. 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, on Wednesday, while the detectives were searching for him. He had started the fire under Miles's drug store last September, and that he had also started those at No. 171 West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, and No. 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street. He was prompted, he said, to start the first fire by a desire to "see the engines run." He had been reading about fires and firemen and longed to be near them when the excitement was at its height. He became frightened, he said, after the Lenox avenue fire, and did not set any more until last Monday.

ACKNOWLEDGES THEFT ALSO.

He got into the basement of the One Hundred and Thirty-third street house on that day through the front basement door, which he had known for several days was always left open. He started the fire with a match and then ran upstairs to alarm the tenants. On the third floor he met a woman who asked him if she had better get out of a window. He went inside to see if there was a window out of which she could get safely. After looking out of the window he told the woman that the fire was the safest. She fled down the stairs, and as he was coming out he saw a policeman and took to it.

After the fire was over he took the money, \$250, out of the pocketbook and threw the latter away.

After taking the boy's statement, Deputy O'Sullivan communicated with Assistant District-Attorney Vernon M. Davis, and was told to bring the boy down to the District-Attorney's office. The boy's father was there when he arrived, having been sent for. Mr. Hopping showed much emotion when the boy was brought into the room. The lad's statement was read to Mr. Davis, and sworn to by the witnesses present when it was made. On the strength of it a formal charge of arson in the second degree was made against Hopping.

While the papers were being made out Mr. Hopping sent for Lawyer W. J. Curtis, of No. 45 Wall street, and when his son was arraigned before Recorder Goff in Part I of General Sessions, in the afternoon, Mr. Curtis answered the charge by saying: "He pleads not guilty and waives examination."

Recorder Goff fixed the bail, which was furnished by the boy's uncle, Andrew Hopping, an importer at No. 55 Mercer street, who lives at No. 259 West Ninety-third street.

Z FIRM AS A ROCK.

Insurgent Leader Unalterable in His Determination to Achieve Cuba's Freedom.

Washington, April 10.—The following letter from General Gomez to Cuban Delegate Palma was received here to-day:

Dear Friend—The war continues more active on account of the force character which General Weyler has given to it. Our enemies are followed and assassinated cruelly. He who has the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Spanish troops perishes without fail.

The peaceful country people only find death and desolation. Cuba to-day, like in 1895, only presents pools of blood dried by conflagrations. Our enemies are burning the houses to deprive us, according to them, of our quarters for Spring. We will never be repaid, for we understand that the revolution will never need to triumph by being cruel and sanguinary. We will go on with this war, the ultimate result of which you need not worry about, with success, for the arms of the Republic.

We fight with conviction and to gain an enemy tried out and without faith. My plans are well understood by my subordinates and each one knows what to do. Give us cartridges, so that our soldiers can fight, and you can depend that in the Spring campaign the enemy's army will be greatly reduced, and it will be necessary for Spain to send another army, and I do not know whether it would be rash to say that perhaps Spain has not the money with which to do it.

We have a great military advantage over the enemy in the incapacity of the majority of Weyler's generals. The false official reports of supposed victories with which they cynically pretend to deceive themselves, their Government and the world, are contributing to the speedy triumph of the revolution. No human work which has for a base falsehood and infamy can be either firm or lasting.

Everything that Spain orders and sends to this land, that she has despatched with the blood of her own children, only serves to ruin her power. No man could have been so well advised as General Weyler to represent, in these times and in America, the Spain of Philip II.

Much has been said and written about the recognition of one belligerent by the American Government. This would be very advantageous to us and is only justice, but as when we rose against tyranny, we only counted on the strength of our arms and the firmness of our resolution to conquer, so we are following our march unconcerned, satisfied that what is to happen will happen.

Your Friend,
MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Gomez No Longer Believed Dead.

Madrid, April 10.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the rebel leader is now definitely known to be alive. The report of his death, despite the many recent reports of his death. The same dispatch says that Captain-General Weyler, in discussing the Cuban reform movement with some of the leaders of the Reformist party, declared that Spain reaffirmed the impossibility of even thinking of reform until the island should be pacified by force of arms.

Strong's Unpaid Meat Bill.

Suit has been begun against George W. Strong, of No. 466 St. Nicholas avenue, by Rothchild Brothers, butchers at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and Lexington avenue, to recover a bill of \$222.79 for meat. Strong is a travelling salesman, and at present is out of the city. His wife said that he is related to Mayor Strong, but in what degree she declined to tell.

Look to your interest. You can get Satisfaction at the great price, for 25 cts. a box.

CLEVELAND MAY BE FORCED TO ACT.

Friends of Cuba in the Senate Are Restive at the Delay.

No Plan of Procedure Was Submitted at the Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

Believed That the President Has Taken Measures to Learn the Exact Status of the Insurgents.

HALE READY TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Any Effort to Press the Executive to Extend Recognition or to Refuse it by a Veto Will Meet with Obstacles.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, April 10.—There was no plan of action with regard to the Cuban question submitted to the Cabinet at the regular meeting to-day. The subject was merely referred to in a perfunctory manner, without any proposal to consider it with a view to Executive action. The inference that nothing of great importance was slated for consideration to-day was warranted by a lapse of memory on the part of Secretary Olney. He forgot that he was due to sit at the President's council board until about 12:30 o'clock. He hastened on his overcoat and made rapid strides for the White House, arriving half an hour late.

The omission of the regular meeting last Tuesday, on account of the measles suddenly developing in the President's family, seemed to throw Mr. Olney out of his reckoning. The session was brief, and in less than an hour Secretary Olney returned to his desk. Secretaries Herbert and Smith are out of the city.

PRESIDENT IN NO HURRY.

The fact that the President has not yet made the Cuban situation a subject of Cabinet consideration is taken to indicate that he does not contemplate any immediate action. This opinion is held by the Democratic Senators and Representatives who are consulted by the President whenever he chooses to seek counsel from party leaders. They hold that the President will not be hastened into action by the resolutions of Congress.

The opinion as to what the President will do is well illustrated by a brief colloquy between Senators Gray, of Delaware, and Lindsay, of Kentucky. The Kentuckians inquired of Mr. Gray what he thought Mr. Cleveland would do with the Cuban resolutions. The Delaware Senator replied that he was satisfied the President would "do what was right," and then asked for Lindsay's view of the question. "Well," responded the Kentucky Democrat, with evident alacrity, "I am satisfied he will do as he pleases."

If the Senate were pulled on the question it would be found that the general opinion would agree with that of Senator Lindsay. The report that the President would respond to the resolutions with the prompt issuance of a belligerency proclamation, was founded upon the assertion of Chairman Hitt, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, in his speech concluding the debate in the House. That was a mere expression of opinion by Mr. Hitt, and it is now evident that it had no influence upon the President whatever.

NO PROCLAMATION IN SIGHT.

There is absolutely no basis for the statement that such a proclamation is forthcoming. There is ample reason for the belief that the President has restricted his confidence on this subject to the Secretary of State. He certainly has not intimated any purpose to proclaim belligerency rights for

the Cubans, and Senators and Representatives who inclined to the opinion that he would do so have now abandoned the idea. It may be that the President has already devised some plan of communicating to Spain the almost universal desire of the people of the United States to effect some relief for the oppressed Cubans. A prominent and influential Democratic Senator said to-night:

"I am not in the President's confidence and cannot, therefore, tell you what line of policy he may pursue; but I think he has taken measures to procure reliable information with regard to the status of the insurgents, and the means they have for continuing the war. If the President has not already sent some reliable agent on this mission, I think he will not delay in doing so. He will probably select a man of military ability and experience for this errand. I should think it would not be difficult for him to procure exact information by such an agency. It will require time for this to be done, and I do not expect to hear anything from the President on the Cuban situation until he shall have obtained possession of facts of such a character as to be conclusive in certain respects."

MAY FORCE HIM TO ACT.

The friends of the Cuban cause in both the Senate and House are growing restive at the apparent intention of the Executive to ignore, for the present, at least, the concurrent resolutions. Unless they shall permit their zeal to abate to an astonishing degree, joint resolutions directing the President to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents will be introduced in both houses. The ten days allowed the President to act upon legislation will be accorded him in this case. If that period shall expire without action of any kind on his part, joint resolutions will be offered. They will probably pass the House by a majority not materially less than that given to the concurrent resolutions; but in the Senate this effort to compel the President to either extend the recognition desired, or refuse it by a veto, will encounter an obstacle that has defeated many measures of importance.

Senator Hale, backed by several other friends of Spain, has declared that he will antagonize by all means known to the rules, any further proposition to give aid and encouragement to the Cubans.

HALE WILL HELP CLEVELAND.

It is within the power of Mr. Hale to prevent a vote being reached on any proposition that may be introduced relating to the Cuban question. It was the avowed determination of Senator Hale to filibuster against the conference report that compelled the Senate conferees to insist upon the House adopting the Senate concurrent resolutions. The Senators who desired prompt action on those resolutions realized that Mr. Hale could enforce his threat. In this aspect of the question the President need not be hastened by apprehension of the adoption of more direct and peremptory resolutions. He is of the opinion that no great harm can be inflicted upon the insurgents during the rainy season, and that therefore he can proceed deliberately in sounding the Spanish Government as to its willingness to make any concessions.

CANOVAS'S ULTIMOR AIM.

Big Political Scheme Said to Be at the Bottom of His Recent Utterances.

Madrid, April 10.—The declarations of Senator Sagasta, which I have cabled to this Journal, are causing an enormous sensation in Spain, and form the subject for discussion in the entire press, as well as in public generally.

The organs of the Ministry, while censuring the details of the statement, declare that on the question of Cuba everything except separation or independence can be debated.

The official Epoca hints that Sagasta wishes to resurrect and place himself at the head of the Reformist party, which is midway between the Constitutional and Autonomist parties.

Republicans and Liberals generally praise

the spirit of the new programme and Senator Sagasta, especially commending the prudence which he displayed in the wording and his subjecting of everything to the condition that the United States should not interfere.

The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid a long visit to-day to Premier Canovas. This visit being very unusual on his part, has caused much comment. It is supposed that he has received important news from Washington.

El Correo, the organ of Senator Sagasta, publishes an article to-day, stating that Spain must not put trust in privateers in the case of a war, because European nations would probably oppose such action.

The American Legation continues to be under strong protection. Two civil guards with rifles and many policemen are stationed at the front entrance of the building. No trouble is feared, but the Government wishes to guard against any surprise.

MILLIONS AWARDED

MRS. HARRIET CHILDS.

Widow of a Famous New Yorker Wins an English Chancery Suit.

Stephen Holt's Will Sustained After Forty-five Years, and a \$30,000,000 Estate Must Be Settled.

TWO-TENTHS LEFT TO HIS PHYSICIAN.

Present Value of the Property and Losses Through Litigation Are Not Known, but the American Legatee Is Certain to Receive a Great Sum.

Mrs. Harriet Spofford Childs yesterday received a letter from her London attorneys advising her that the will of Stephen Holt in her husband's favor had been sustained and a settlement of his estate ordered.

Mrs. Childs is the widow of Dr. Samuel R. Childs and lives at No. 307 West Twelfth street. Stephen Holt, though the heir to the large estate of his uncle, who was an English Baron, was without money when Dr. Childs met him in New York City. He was ill and was restored to health by the Doctor's treatment and Mrs. Childs's nursing. Afterward he looked to Dr. Childs for counsel in all his affairs and always professed the liveliest gratitude. He had just succeeded to his uncle's estate when he died, in 1851. Dr. Childs and wife were then travelling in Europe. Holt had intended to go with him, but poor health prevented. In his will Holt left to his "dear friend and counselor," Dr. Childs, two-tenths of the estate, the total value of which was said to be \$30,000,000. How much of the original value and of its natural increase has been consumed by court charges is unknown.

The will was bitterly contested by Holt's relatives, and the case has dragged through Chancery for forty-five years. Dr. Childs died twelve years ago, and but one son, S. Russell Childs, a singer once with Lillian Russell, and the widow survive him.

A part of the Holt estate is in this city and in New Jersey. One of the items is nine lots in Harlem between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, Fifth and Lexington avenues.

Mrs. Childs said yesterday: "While I am greatly pleased at this piece of good fortune, which has been so long in coming, I take the matter philosophically. My experiences of many years have taught me never to permit myself to become excited over any piece of news matter, whether it be good or bad. I shall start for England in a short time, probably week after next, to be present when the final settlement is made. I have not many years to live, but I feel anxious to see a proper disposition made of this property, to which I have been entitled all these years."

Dr. Childs was the Chief Officer of the port of New York during Lincoln's administration, and was Commissioner of Public Works when the Forty-second street reservoir was built. In the '40s he was one of the best-known physicians in the city.

SENATE SAW THE POINT.

Mr. Brackett's Bill in the Interest of Great Steam Railways Effectively Side-tracked.

Albany, April 10.—Railroad corporations are not faring well in the Senate this session. The Bicycle Baggage bill, to which they forcibly objected, was passed in spite of all protests early in the week, and to-day the greatest bill of the year in their interest was side-tracked.

The measure thus practically consigned to oblivion was Senator Brackett's bill requiring the consent of the State Railroad Commission before extensions of street surface railroads can be made. It practically puts the future building of electric railroads in control of the New York Central road. The object is to prevent the growing competition of the electric roads with the old steam lines.

When the bill came up Senator Higbie moved to exempt Queens and Suffolk counties, where the only hope of the people is the electric railroads. His motion prevailed by a vote of 15 to 8. Senator Wilmot then moved to exempt counties having more than 800,000 population, asserting that Brooklyn needed electric roads for its development. Senator Krum, of Schoharie, thought the exemption ought to be extended to counties of 6,000 population. He did not wonder Senators asked "What is there in it?" If it passed either the Commission would own the railroads or the railroads would own the Commission.

Senator Mullin, who usually defends the railroads, was enraged at the pleasant manner in which his associates were disemboweling the measure, and shouted: "Oh, kill the bill fairly, if you want to; but don't maim it."

Senator Lessor took him at his word, and moved to strike out the enacting clause. The Lessor motion received thirteen votes in its favor and eleven against it. The point of "no quorum" was raised, and the bill was thus saved from immediate slaughter.

BANQUET OF NU CHAPTER.

Members of Delta Kappa Epsilon Society Have a Celebration.

Members of the Nu Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity held a reunion and banquet at their clubhouse, No. 435 Fifth avenue, last night, in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the chapter at the College of the City of New York.

There were 110 members of the club present last night. William G. McGuckin, of the class of '69, was toastmaster.

Multi-Murderer.

H. H. Holmes confesses that he killed 27 people for gain. The fully authenticated confession, written for to-morrow's Sunday Journal by Holmes. The most astounding story ever written. Forty-four pages, 3 cents.

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BERLIN COURTIER

Continued from First Page.

needed with the case, including a vast number of the anonymous letters, had sold all the papers bearing upon the affair to a great publisher at Paris, who was on the point of publishing them in the form of a book, entitled "A Revolution from Above."

The book likewise gave a number of details concerning the inner history of the same, which have as yet been kept from the public.

Realizing the very uneasiness in which they would appear in the event of the publication of the book, a number of princes and nobles of Berlin are stated to have subscribed a large sum in order to purchase the book, or rather the materials thereof, from the Parisian publisher, partly with the object of preventing its publication, and partly, too, in the hope of getting hold of the history of all Von Kotze's own transactions in connection with the scandal, as contained in the records of his confidential dealings with his lawyer.

It was manifest, therefore, that before long the matter would crop up again, and inasmuch as Baron von Schneider had been particularly active in continuing the campaign against Von Kotze, the latter challenged him to fight another duel, which has just taken place.

WOMEN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

In order to understand this Von Kotze scandal it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that it is one in which ladies are at the bottom, the men, although they have to bear the brunt of publicity to themselves, merely playing a subsidiary part.

The three ladies principally concerned are Von Kotze's wife, Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meininingen and a certain French adventuress, who, while at Berlin, bore the title of Countess and one of the most honored names of the French aristocracy, to which, it now turns out, she had no right whatsoever.

It is this French lady who was the real author of the anonymous letters. She first made her appearance at Berlin during the last year of the reign of old Emperor William. The later, even in his extreme old age, was easily smitten by a pretty face, and introduced the lady to his court, without taking much trouble to investigate her antecedents or character, and, of course, with such a sponsor every one took it for granted that she was above reproach socially as well as morally.

She became very intimate with many of the court people, notably with the Von Kotzes, and was a frequent visitor at their house. She was even admitted to the intimacy of Princess Charlotte, the Emperor's sister, and possibly might have still retained her social position had it not been that she allowed herself to be compromised directly and subsequently in a most flagrant fashion by the only brother of the Empress, Duke Ernest of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg. Their liaison became one of almost public character, and so great did the scandal become that the Emperor took his brother-in-law severely to task about the matter. Inasmuch as the Duke took the matter extremely amiss, asserting that he was his own master, some words ensued and a quarrel took place.

The scandal of the intimacy of the Duke with the Countess, of course, led to the social ostracism of the latter, and among those who turned against her there were none who subjected her to more severe humiliation than Princess Charlotte and Frau Von Kotze. Indeed, Frau Von Kotze actually had her turned out of the house by the servant. Her affection for them turned into the bitterest hatred, and she determined by every means in her power to ruin Von Kotze and his wife, as well as to pay off all scores against that Berlin society which had turned its back upon her.

There is no weapon that is more dear to a vindictive and unscrupulous woman than an anonymous letter. And the pseudo-Countess was peculiarly deft with the pen. She turned this accomplishment to good account. Inasmuch as she had in her possession a large number of letters of both the Kotzes, written to her during her intimacy with them, it was easy for her not only to copy the peculiarities of their handwriting, but also to adopt the sort of stationery that they were in the habit of using.

A MISCHIEF MAKER.

Of all the great houses in Berlin there was none that up till two years ago was more famous as a headquarters and centre of gossip and scandal than the Kotzes, who are very wealthy. She is in every sense of the word an intriguer, a mischief maker from away back, and at the point where her beauty is commencing to wane. She married her husband for his money, being herself comparatively fortuneless and the daughter of that old General Von Treskow, who for a time commanded a division of guards, exciting much rivalry by his lively and artistically turned ringlets, his painted cheeks, his curled lips, his waxed moustache, his padded chest and his diminutive weight.

Frau Von Kotze, probably because she has a bitter tongue and a pronounced fondness for little titles, managed to win the good graces of Princess Charlotte to such an extent that when the Princess and her husband made a tour in the Orient they invited the Von Kotzes to accompany them. It was during that tour abroad that Frau Von Kotze conceived an intense animosity against the Princess, due to the fact that the Princess secretly everywhere, both on account of her rank and of her beauty, a far greater share of masculine admiration than herself. When the party returned to Berlin the intimacy gradually cooled off, and before long Frau Von Kotze became known as a bitter enemy of the Princess, losing an opportunity to make remarks about her, which were obviously prompted by feminine jealousy. In fact, she was never tired of holding up the Princess to ridicule, especially in the presence of the so-called French Countess, with whom she had not at that time broken.

During the intercourse between the Princess and the Countess the Princess managed to lose in some way or other her private and confidential diary, in which she was accustomed to inscribe her innermost thoughts and most secret ideas. She is very clever, brilliant, quick to see the ludicrous side of things and absolutely merciless in her ridicule. A thorough coquette, and fond of gossip, the Princess made a point of keeping herself au fait of everything that was going on and of inscribing in the pages of her diary the scandals and stories current about the leading people of the court, including those concerning her own sisters and brothers.

This diary disappeared from the bond of the Princess toward the close of her intimacy with the Von Kotzes, and Berlin society—at least that portion of it which is up to us—as against the Von Kotzes—attributes the disappearance of the diary to

Frau von Kotze. By some means or another it subsequently found its way into the hands of the French adventuress, who either received it as a gift or else may have stolen it from Frau Von Kotze. In any case, many of the anonymous letters, especially those concerning the royal and imperial family, transcribed almost word for word the entries in this particular diary, and the anonymous letters addressed to the Princess herself contain references to her own affair du coeur, which the Royal Highness had been indiscreet enough to confide to the pages of this book.

The information which the Countess obtained from the Princess's diary, and subsequently from the biting and scurrilous tongue of Frau Von Kotze, was at a later date still further supplemented by information which she was able to worm out from her admirers, such as the Emperor's brother-in-law, Prince Albert of Anhalt and other young Princes and noblemen. Von Kotze's defence is that she obtained all her information from these Princes and noblemen, whereas they deny this and allege that she obtained everything she knew from the Von Kotzes, at the same time intimating that many of the letters were written by the Von Kotzes themselves.

RAID THE COUNTESS'S HOUSE.

About eight months ago the police at Berlin, on intimations which they had received from Paris, suddenly made a descent upon her residence and seized her papers, in the belief that she was acting as a spy for her Government, and that she was in the habit of keeping the authorities at Paris supplied with inside information of what was going on at court. It was in going through her correspondence that the Berlin police finally obtained indisputable evidence that it was she who had been the author of many of the anonymous letters. She was at once expelled from Germany, and if no severer measures were taken against her than the mere confiscation of her papers and banishment, it was because any attempt to bring her to terms would have resulted in the public disclosure of the indiscretions of her royal admirers. Moreover, she knew too much, since there is scarcely a family secret of the Hohenzollerns with which she is not acquainted.

Emperor William blames the French Ambassador very severely for not having enlightened him, if not as to the political character, at any rate as to the social antecedents of the Countess. He even goes so far as to assert that M. Herbet was privy to her work as a spy, and this is one of the reasons why he has asked for the transfer of the French diplomat to some other post than Berlin.

What the outcome of the whole scandal will be it is difficult to predict. For Berlin society at large will continue, in spite of everything, to hold the Von Kotzes responsible for the anonymous letters, since if they did not actually write them they at any rate inspired them by means of their slanderous gossip. On the other hand, Emperor William fears that it is difficult to blame Von Kotze unduly, when his own brother-in-law is so much at fault and so seriously incriminated in the affair. So Von Kotze will go on laying the blame at the door of the Duke and of the latter's fellow-admirers of the Countess, while these in turn, together with those who were most badly "trodden" in the letters, will continue to assail the Von Kotzes with reproaches.

And so the affair will go on until Von Kotze is either sent or else imprisoned, or until he undertakes to fight no more duels and to leave the country. Possibly he may come to America. For he has certainly succeeded, together with his wife, in making Germany altogether too hot to hold them.

VICTIM OF SERUM SEIZED.

Professor Langenhau's Son's Body Will Be Dissected To-day Before Leading Scientists.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, April 10.—The body of Professor Langenhau's child, who was killed by an application of diphtheria serum, was seized to-day by the police, who ascertained that the father himself performed the fatal inoculation.

It has been suggested that the needle punctured a vein which carried the poison to the heart.

The entire scientific world is interested in the case, and the body will be dissected to-morrow in the presence of the greatest authorities in medicine.

Meanwhile numerous physicians have issued a warning against the serum, which, they say, "owes its recognition and employment only to the Government indorsement, but is nevertheless a dangerous poison."

VALENCIA IN VIOLENT MOOD.

Authorities Fear a Riotous Anti-American Demonstration To-morrow.

Valencia, April 10.—Anti-American agitation has been renewed here, in spite of the active measures taken by the authorities.

Trouble is feared for Sunday, when an attempt to carry out a demonstration will probably be made.